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1ELECTRIC KETTLE

This invention relates to a so-called cordless electric kettle comprising a power supply base and a removable receptacle suitable for being electrically connected to the base.

5 A cordless kettle of which the power supply base comprises electrical connection means suitable for being connected to an external electrical source, and, of which the receptacle comprises a container suitable for containing the liquid to be heated, an electrical heating  
10 device suitable for heating the liquid in the container, complementary electrical connection means that are suitable, when the receptacle is placed on the power supply base, for cooperating with the electrical connection means and supplying electrical power to the  
15 heating device, and control means suitable for controlling the electrical power supply of the electrical heating device, and that include a switch movable between an open position and a closed position, is known.

In such a kettle, the assembly providing electric  
20 power to the heating device and the control of said electrical power is arranged between the power supply base and the receptacle, and the control means are arranged on the receptacle.

In such a kettle, the manual control button is  
25 arranged in close proximity to either the upper or lower end of the receptacle handle. Regardless of the position of the manual control button, its presence detracts from the appearance of the receptacle, which is, however, the part of the kettle seen by users, with the power supply  
30 base remaining in the kitchen. Moreover, when the control

button is located at the lower end of the handle, it is difficult to reach when the receptacle is placed on the base. And when the button is located at the upper end of the handle, a complex mechanism is necessary to transmit  
5 the movement of the manual control button to the on switch located near the heating means.

Furthermore, some kettles of the aforementioned type allow for an electrical connection between the receptacle and the power supply base regardless of the angular  
10 position in the horizontal plane of the receptacle on the base. In such a kettle, the manual control button may be even less accessible when it makes an angle close to  $180^\circ$  with the side of the base accessible to the user. Therefore, although in such a kettle the receptacle can  
15 be placed in any angular position on the base, it is preferable to have it in a position in which the manual control button is accessible.

The problem is that of providing a kettle in which the manual control button does not detract from the  
20 appearance of the receptacle, and which is easily accessible regardless of the angular position of the receptacle on the base when the kettle allows for an electrical connection over  $360^\circ$  around the vertical axis.

According to the invention, the power supply base  
25 includes a manual control button movable between a resting position and an activation position, and the kettle includes transmission means that are suitable, when the receptacle is placed on the base, for moving the switch from its open position to its closed position when  
30 the manual control button is shifted from its resting position to its activation position.

According to a specific embodiment of the invention, when the electrical connection means of the power supply base and the complementary electrical connection means of the receptacle are in contact, the transmission means are  
5 suitable for moving the switch to the closed position when the manual control button is put in activation position.

According to a different embodiment, the transmission means are designed so that the switch is in  
10 closed position when the manual control button is put in activation position, regardless of the angular position of the receptacle on the power supply base.

Other distinctive features and advantages appear in the light of the following.

15 In the appended drawings, given by way of non-limiting example:

- figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of the power supply base of the electric kettle according to the invention ;

20 - figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of the receptacle of the electric kettle according to the invention ;

- figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the kettle, with the manual control button in resting position, and  
25 the electrical system of the kettle not being shown ; and

- figure 4 is a view similar to that of figure 3, with the manual control button in activation position.

An electric kettle includes a power supply base 1 and a receptacle 2 removable from the power supply base 1  
30 suitable for being electrically connected to the power supply base 1.

The power supply base 1 comprises electrical connection means 3 suitable for being connected to an external electrical source by means of a conventional electric plug.

5       The receptacle 2 comprises a container 4 suitable for containing the liquid to be heated.

      The receptacle 2 also comprises an electrical heating device 5 suitable for heating the liquid in the container 4. In the example shown in figure 2, the  
10       heating device 5 includes an electrical resistor 6 connected to the base wall 7 of the container 4 which thus constitutes a heating wall.

      The receptacle 2 also comprises complementary electrical connection means 8 suitable, when the  
15       receptacle 2 is placed on the power supply base 1, for cooperating with the electrical connection means 3 and supplying electrical power to the heating device 5. In the present example, electrical connection means 3 and complementary electrical connection means 8 are suitable  
20       for establishing the electrical connection regardless of the angular position of the receptacle 2 on the power supply base 1, with the conductors (phase, neutral and ground) being arranged concentrically (see figure 1).

      In addition, the receptacle 2 comprises control  
25       means 9, suitable for controlling the electrical power supply of the electrical heating device 5. In the present example, these control means 9 are integral with the complementary electrical connection means 8 and constitute an electrical system known to those skilled in  
30       the art. The control means 9 conventionally include a first bimetal strip which is connected to a heat sensor and which enables the electrical power supply to be cut

if the heating device 5 becomes overheated (for example, due to operation while dry), a second bimetal strip which is connected to a thermostat sensitive to a predetermined temperature of the vapor carried by a vapor channel 10, and which enables the electrical power supply to be cut when the liquid to be heated reaches the predetermined temperature, and a bistable switch movable between an open position and a closed position, which is suitable for being manually controlled, enabling the heating of the liquid to be started and stopped voluntarily, and which shifts from its closed position to its open position when complementary electrical connection means 8 are disconnected from electrical connection means 3.

According to the invention, the power supply 1 includes a manual control button 11 movable between a resting position and an activation position.

The kettle includes transmission means 12 which are suitable for putting the switch in the closed position when the manual control button 11 is put in activation position, with the receptacle 2 of course being connected to the power supply base 1 by bringing the electrical connection means 3 of the power supply base 1 into contact with the complementary electrical connection means 8 of the receptacle 2.

The transmission means 12 include transmission elements 13 which are housed in the power supply base 1, and complementary transmission elements 14 which are housed in the receptacle 2.

The transmission elements 13 are movable between a resting position in which the manual control button 11 is in resting position, and an activation position in which the manual control button 11 is in activation position.

The complementary transmission elements 14 are movable between a resting position, and an activation position in which transmission elements 13 are in the activation position and the switch is in the closed position, with  
5 the receptacle 2 being connected to the power supply base 1.

As shown in figures 1, 3 and 4, the transmission elements 13 include a lever 15 pivotably mounted about a pivot pin 23, and a slidably-mounted plunger 16.  
10 Similarly, as shown in figures 2, 3 and 4, the complementary transmission elements 14 include two slidably-mounted sliding elements 17, and an arm 18 mounted so as to pivot about a rotation pin 36 and be assembled with the switch (and therefore the control  
15 means 9).

The manual control button 11 is slidably mounted in a housing 19 that opens into an upper surface area 20 of the power supply base 1. Therefore, the manual control button 11 is accessible regardless of the angular  
20 position of the receptacle 2, and does not detract from the appearance thereof.

The lever 15 has a first end 21 to which the manual control button 11 is pivotably attached, thereby enabling the latter to move easily into the housing 19. The lever  
25 15 has a second end 22 to which the plunger 16 is pivotably attached. The lever 15 and the plunger 16 are movable between a resting position in which the manual control button 11 is in the resting position, and an activation position in which the manual control button 11  
30 is in the activation position. In the present example, a spring 24 constantly urges the lever 15, the manual

control button 11 and the plunger 16 into their respective resting positions.

As shown in figure 1, the receiving wall 26 on which the receptacle 2 rests when it is connected to the power supply base 1 comprises two arc-shaped openings 25. The plunger 16 is designed so that its upper portion can pass through the openings 25 so as to project outside the receiving wall 26 when it is in its activation position (see figure 4).

In the present example, the transmission means 12 are designed so as to shift the switch into closed position when the manual control button 11 is put in the activation position, regardless of the angular position of the receptacle 2 on the power supply base 1. Consequently, in this example, the openings 25 are arranged co-axially and radially outside the electrical connection means 3, and, therefore, must be separated from one another by a large enough angle to enable the electrical connection means 3 to be integral with the receiving wall 26. Here, the two openings 25 are separated by around  $60^\circ$  and each extend along an angular sector close to  $120^\circ$ .

The plunger 16 has a general hollow cylinder shape suitable for sliding about the electrical connection means 3 (see figure 1). It has two side walls 27 angularly separated from one another, with the upper end of each side wall 27 being suitable for passing through an opening 25.

To avoid any damage, when the plunger 16 is in the resting position, it does not project from the receiving wall 26 (see figure 3).

Clearly, the lever 15 is arranged so that the plunger 16 is located in the central area of the receiving wall 26 and so that, in activation position, said plunger projects sufficiently to urge the  
5 complementary transmission elements 14 into their contact position.

The receptacle 2 includes a base wall 28 that has an annular shoulder 29 projecting from the receptacle 2 in the axial direction, and a central recess 30. The annular  
10 shoulder 29 rests directly on the receiving wall 26 of the power supply base 1.

Each sliding element 17 is slidably mounted, between a resting position and an activation position, in a guide 31 integral with the receptacle 2, with the lower end of  
15 the guide 31 opening into the central recess 30 and forming an orifice 32. Each sliding element 17 includes an upper end forming a collar 33 which is suitable for abutting the upper end of the guide 31 so as to define the resting position of the sliding element 17. Each  
20 sliding element 17 includes a lower end which is suitable for projecting from the orifice 32, and which is protected from any damage by the difference in elevation between the annular shoulder 29 and the central recess 30.

To make contact possible between the sliding  
25 elements 17 and the plunger 16, then to enable the latter to drive the former, the orifices 32 are at least partially facing at least one portion of the openings 25 when the receptacle 2 is connected to the power supply base 1.

30 In the present example, the transmission means 12 are designed so as to shift the switch into closed position when the manual control button 11 is put in



activation position, regardless of the angular position of the receptacle 2 on the power supply base 1. Therefore, in this example, the orifices 32 are arranged radially outside the complementary electrical connection means 8, and are separated from one another so that there is always at least one orifice 32 facing at least one of the openings 25. Here, the two orifices 32 are separated from one another by around 90°.

When the receptacle 2 is placed on the power supply base, the lower portion of at least one sliding element 17 is located directly above the upper end of the plunger 16. When the manual control button 11 goes from its resting position to its activation position, it passes through a position in which the plunger 16 comes into contact with at least one sliding element, thus defining a contact position of the manual control button 11, the lever 15 and the plunger 16.

The plunger 16 can drive each sliding element 17 opposite it until the plunger 16 engages the orifice 32. The transmission means 12 are obviously arranged so that each sliding element 17 is in its activation position before the plunger 16 engages the receptacle 2.

The arm 18, attached to the bistable switch, has a free end 35 facing the collars 33 of all of the sliding elements 17.

When the manual control button 11 shifts from its resting position to its activation position, it passes through a position in which at least one sliding element 17, driven by the plunger 16, comes into contact with the free end 35 of the arm 18, thus defining a transmission position of the manual control button 11, the lever 15, the plunger 16 and the sliding elements 17.

Since the arm 18 is integral with the bistable switch, once the equilibrium position of the switch has been passed, the arm 18 moves into its activation position and the switch moves into its closed position.

5 The transmission means 12 are obviously arranged so that the arm is in equilibrium position before the plunger 16 engages the receptacle 2.

The arm 18 is obviously arranged so that its free end 35 is located in the central area of the base wall 28,  
10 and so that it drives the switch into closed position before the plunger 16 engages the receptacle 2.

Thus, the kettle according to the present invention has the advantage of being capable of using control means, electrical connection means and complementary electrical  
15 connection means that are known and available, i.e. without using specially designed elements, thereby obviously reducing the production costs.

The present invention is obviously not limited to the embodiment corresponding to figures 1 to 4. It is,  
20 for example, possible to have a kettle in which the receptacle can be placed in only one angular connection position on the power supply base.

It is also possible to have transmission means different from those described above. For example, it  
25 would be possible to have electrical connection means surrounding the transmission elements, and complementary electrical connection means surrounding the complementary transmission elements.

It would also be possible to have a single sliding  
30 element with a cylindrical shape equivalent to the shape of the plunger described with respect to the present figures, with the orifices being separated from one

another by a angle large enough to enable the complementary electrical connection means to be secured to the base wall.

5 The number of openings and orifices can obviously be modified, while at least one orifice must be located opposite at least one opening when the receptacle is connected to the base.